fortresses, and other humiliations were endured. For more than two decades thereafter, many aliens consciously or unconsciously took the arrogant attitude of those living in a conquered country, and the Chinese seldom dared openly show resentment. Any anti-foreign movements were promptly and vigorously dealt with. Moreover, the Ch'ing dynasty was now badly shaken. It had shown itself incompetent to lead in the necessary reorganization, either when headed by the reforming Kuang Hsu or by the reactionary Tz'u Hsi. It was to go on for a few years tonger, thanks partly to the inertia of tradition and the lack of organized resistance and partly to the vigor of Tz'u Hsi. The Empire, however, lacked the intelligent leadership at the top which the times so urgently demanded.

Still, China retained the semblance of independence and territorial integrity. The partition which had been threatened in 1898 and for which the events of 1900 might have been given as a pretext was not accomplished and its possibility became more remote. China emerged from the Boxer year less weakened than some observers would have deemed possible.

J THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR (1904-1905) AND ITS IMMEDIATE AFTERMATH IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS (1905-1910)

. Although China emerged from the Boxer madness with its territory nominally intact, its possession of one great region, Manchuria, was seriously threatened. A war between Russia and Japan soon followed in which Manchuria was the chief battlefield and which ended with Japan as well as Russia firmly entrenched in that land of virgin resources.

Russia, while professing friendship for China, was reluctant to withdraw from the occupation of the Three Eastern Provinces

which it had effected during the Boxer uprising. Again and again it delayed the evacuation of the region beyond the time promised and seemed bent on permanent possession.

To these Russian ambitions Great Britain, Japan, and the United States offered opposition. The United States was unwilling to go to war to enforce its policy, and Great Britain, embarrassed by the struggle with the Boers in South Africa, could scarcely do so. It was left to Japan to act. Reenforced by an alliance with Great Britain (1902) in which each party under-